

# annual report 1975 / the new york association for the blind





## THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

111 East 59th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10022  
(212) 355-2200

*A voluntary, non-profit agency serving Greater New York and offering*

- Direct service to all blind and visually impaired persons
- Community education
- Research

*It has been classified as not a private foundation under the federal tax laws of 1969.*

**THE COVER:** Blind and visually handicapped men, women and children—working, playing, learning—are a part of the New York scene, thanks in part to the rehabilitative efforts of The Lighthouse aimed at helping them function in a sighted world.

## OTHER FACILITIES:

### THE QUEENS LIGHTHOUSE

60-05 Woodhaven Boulevard  
Elmhurst, N.Y. 11373  
(212) 899-9100

*Residential facilities; Adult recreation program; center for provision of ALL Lighthouse services to Queens residents*

### THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTHOUSE

346 Mamaroneck Avenue  
White Plains, N.Y. 10605  
(914) 761-3221

*Channel for ALL Lighthouse services to Westchester residents*

### INDUSTRIAL AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

(Lighthouse Industries)  
36-20 Northern Boulevard  
Long Island City, N.Y. 11101  
(212) 784-0106

### CAMP LIGHTHOUSE

Waretown, N.J. 08758

### RIVER LIGHTHOUSE

(The Emma L. Hardy Memorial Home)  
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y. 12520

# "the standard of giving"

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Winslow M. Lovejoy, Jr.

AT THE DEDICATION of the new Queens Lighthouse in September, 1974, the then Governor, Malcolm Wilson, made a telling point. "A lot of people talk about measuring progress in society by its standard of living," he said, "but I have always felt that the only true measure of any compassionate community is its standard of giving and giving with love, service and dedication."

The standard of giving for the Lighthouse community has always been a high one, measured in either time or money, as this annual report will show. Hundreds of men and women have given unstintingly of their leisure hours to enable The Lighthouse to carry on its important rehabilitative work. They have enabled blind young men and women to pursue higher education by reading them textbooks unavailable in braille or tape. They have guided blind men and women to medical or dental appointments and taught classes in the adult education program. They have conducted information programs for school children and assisted with clerical assignments throughout the agency.

## Fund-raising efforts

Still another group of volunteers, some of whom make up the Men's Committee and the Women's Committee, have taken as their major responsibility the raising of funds to support the agency. This they have done by holding successful benefits and by approaching their friends with the story of The Lighthouse, its works and its needs.

To all of these volunteers, and to the contributors who responded to them, I should like to extend a sincere thank you, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the staff and the clients of this agency.

I should also like to assure them that the Board and administration are doing everything possible to make certain that their gifts of time and money are being used in the most efficient way to help blind people. The agency, after all, must fulfill both obligations: to

meet the needs of the blind population and in so doing to serve the community which underwrites its work.

A good example of this dual service can be found in Lighthouse Industries, the industrial sheltered workshop of the agency, which for a number of years has operated at a considerable deficit. When a social welfare agency operates a sheltered workshop or runs a training program for handicapped factory workers, the cost is really a rehabilitation expense and no one expects to break even, let alone make money. But in today's economy, one has to be especially concerned not to lose money unnecessarily. That is why the Board last year ordered a management survey of Lighthouse Industries and, following its recommendations, brought in a professional from the private business sector to apply his expertise in business management. The result is readily apparent in the financial statement. Lighthouse Industries' deficit dropped from \$197,819 in fiscal 1974 to \$2,439 in 1975. This was done without any need to use invested funds in contrast to 1974 when more than \$700,000 was drawn from this reserve.

#### **More jobs for blind workers**

Even more important, the improved financial picture—the result of intensified sales efforts and the development of new products—was also accompanied by an increase in factory jobs for blind people.

Naturally, not every change shows such immediate or impressive results. Sometimes improvements in services cost more money because they require expensive professional talent and sophisticated equipment. But in the long run, if the result is more and better services for blind men and women, The Lighthouse is fulfilling its primary obligation. And by doing this, it is also serving the community.

We are especially proud of the fact that 85 percent of our \$9.4 million budget goes directly to blind people in the way of services, with only eight percent for administration and research and another four percent for fund-raising. (See charts on page 16). The three

percent spent on public education could also be considered a service expense, although we have not listed it as such, because it is directed at improving the climate of public understanding of the problems faced by blind people.

In the final analysis, of course, the success of The Lighthouse in 1975 depended, as it always has, on the generosity of its many friends and benefactors. But increasing demands, combined with a continuing inflation, put heavy burdens on Lighthouse resources, with the result that general operating income was not enough to cover expenses. But you can rest assured that The Lighthouse, despite the general economic decline, will continue to strive to maintain its high standards of service to those with severe visual handicaps.

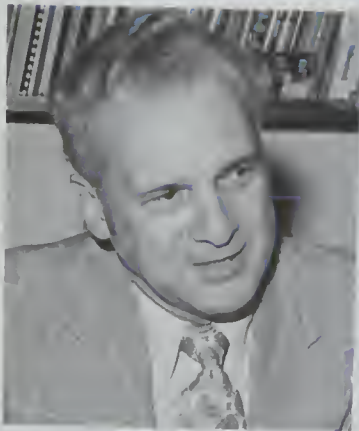
This prediction is based on a history of community support which started in 1905. Today my personal thanks are extended to the countless contributors, volunteers and staff who have worked together to maintain and improve upon The Lighthouse's 70 years of service to blind and visually handicapped persons of this community.



WINSLOW M. LOVEJOY, JR.  
President

# “change is essential”

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Wesley D. Sprague

A direct service agency must not only keep abreast of current needs for its services, but it must be constantly aware of the fact that those needs often change as society changes and progresses. Advances in medical science, changes in the economy, variations in the ethnic mix of the community all play a role in determining where we should concentrate our resources of talent (both staff and volunteers), space and dollars.

Change, sometimes radical, sometimes minor, is the essential ingredient in the story of a successful institution, just as it is in the biography of a famous individual or the history of a nation.

And so this Annual Report is an accounting of the changes in The Lighthouse during the past fiscal year. Naturally, the broad mandate of the agency, “to serve and aid the blind,” has remained the same throughout the 70 years since its founding. But there have been variations in how the agency has carried out that mandate, just as there have been differing demands on the part of the blind population.

## A varying clientele

Since World War II there has been a striking change in the composition of the blind population, due in large part to medical research that zeroed in on neonatal mortality and, at the other end of the age spectrum, made discoveries that helped people to live longer. These were not unmixed blessings however, since both the survival of severely damaged infants and the longevity of debilitated oldsters have created special problems of their own . . . problems with which The Lighthouse, like other rehabilitation agencies, has had to cope.

Our response to the increase in multi-handicapped blind children was the Child Development Center for Blind and Visually Impaired Children, which has brought the expertise of many disciplines to bear on their special problems. The needs of the

aging blind have evoked a variety of answers concerned with more meaningful use of the great amount of leisure time now available, ranging from training in the home to working with senior citizen centers to make sure their programs are available to elderly blind men and women with little or no sight.

### **More clients have some sight**

One of the most significant changes in recent years, brought about in part by longer life spans, in part by prevention campaigns which have cut the incidence of accident-caused blindness, has been the increasing proportion of our clients who have some sight. While these people are within the definition of legal blindness—a measurement indicating roughly that the individual (with best correction) sees at 20 feet what a person with normal vision sees at 200 feet, or that the field of vision is severely restricted—they can often function as sighted persons, with the help of special aids and training.

The Lighthouse pioneered in offering these special aids and training with its Low Vision Service, which has been the model for similar clinics throughout the country. This past year it has continued its leadership role in developing and testing new devices, in training ophthalmologists and optometrists in the specialized field of low vision, and most importantly, in giving new hope to hundreds of visually impaired people.

An area in which we see a growing need, which we are already taking steps to meet, is in sheltered workshop employment, not only for blind men and women, but for those who have other handicaps as well as blindness. Lighthouse Industries has long been a training ground for blind factory workers who have been able to go on to employment in sighted industry. With the increase in the multi-handicapped blind, more and more of the young people who apply for training will need a semi-protected environment even when they are functioning at their maximum capacity.

The training opportunities for these people have been expanded and efforts are being made to develop products they can make and markets for those products. It is encouraging to note that steadily increasing sales in all departments resulted in the transfer of 16 visually handicapped people from the sheltered workshop into our production shop during the last six months of the fiscal year.

These are a few of the areas on which we must continue to focus our attention and expertise in the years ahead. How far we have come in the past year is told in the following pages.



WESLEY D. SPRAGUE  
Executive Director



# 5,838 served

Mainstreaming, integration . . . call it what you will, this movement to incorporate people who are "different" into "normal" groups is the main thrust of social welfare agencies in today's society. It represents a concerted effort to make it possible for people with handicaps—physical, mental or emotional—to live with themselves and with their neighbors.

This Annual Report is the story of what one social welfare agency, The Lighthouse, has done during the course of the last fiscal year to help blind people cope with their handicap and get on with the business of living. It is the story as well of what the agency has done to affect community awareness of the problem and thus ease the transition back into society for those who lost status along with their sight.

Beyond the catalog of specific services and the number of people using them are the individuals for whom The Lighthouse was a very important way station on the road back to an active, rewarding life. Some came to the agency to fill a specific need, like low vision aids or Talking Books; others required a broad range of services running from social casework through rehabilitation training to recreation.

An analysis of the statistics compiled during the year shows that 5,838 individuals sought services during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, an increase of 22 percent over the previous year. This number included clients carried over from the previous year, clients whose cases were closed during the year and 1,214 individuals who registered for services for the first time or whose cases were reopened. (The reopened cases represented young people coming back for vocational training after a suspension of services during schooling; low vision patients returning, etc.)

A study of the basic characteristics of these 1,214 new or reopened cases spells out the changing nature of the client caseload. (See illustration). More and more the agency is serving an older population which is essentially partially sighted and needs short-term services either in the agency or in the community, plus assistance in coping with specific problems such as transportation.

## Profile of new clients (1,214 during fiscal 1975)



# a range of services

What did all these men, women and children get when they came to The Lighthouse? A choice of a whole range of services, all geared to individual need.

The social workers who make up the Social Work Services Department—usually the first persons to see an individual applying for service—help the client determine what he or she needs and assist in lining up a personal program. They provide ongoing counseling, make referrals to other departments or to other agencies, are called on for intervention in such crises as illness, family or individual problems exacerbated by loss of vision, and are involved in individual, family or group counseling.

## A case history

Illustrative of the sort of cases where the social workers play a primary role is that of Richard L., a man in his thirties, legally blind, who had gone through a complete rehabilitation training program some years before and was working in a small manufacturing concern. He called the social worker who had handled his case earlier because he was having problems both at work and at home. He and his wife came in together, he complaining about his fellow workers, she upset because his job problems made him stay home where he made her life miserable with his complaints.

In the course of the interview, it became apparent to the social worker that the real problem was that Mr. L's vision was deteriorating and that additionally he was having difficulty hearing. The social worker helped them see how these factors were affecting both his functioning on the job and his relationship with his wife. She set up an appointment with the Low Vision Service where stronger optical aids were prescribed and arranged for an audiology test, which confirmed a hearing loss. Mobility lessons—which he hadn't needed earlier—made him less dependent on his wife, thus alleviating tensions in the marriage. He was referred to a rehabilitation counselor for advice on what impact his visual loss

would have on his job. The indication was none. He could continue to function at work as he always had . . . but things were smoother both there and at home.

A blind man enjoys crafts program in senior citizens' center





# focus on sight

The greatest number of persons applying for Medical Services were seeking to maximize their faltering vision. Thus the Low Vision Service registered an 18 percent increase in patient load over last year, with a total of 1,707 patients seen. Despite the increase, a new registration procedure, developed in conjunction with Social Work Services, helped reduce the waiting time for an appointment by more than half.

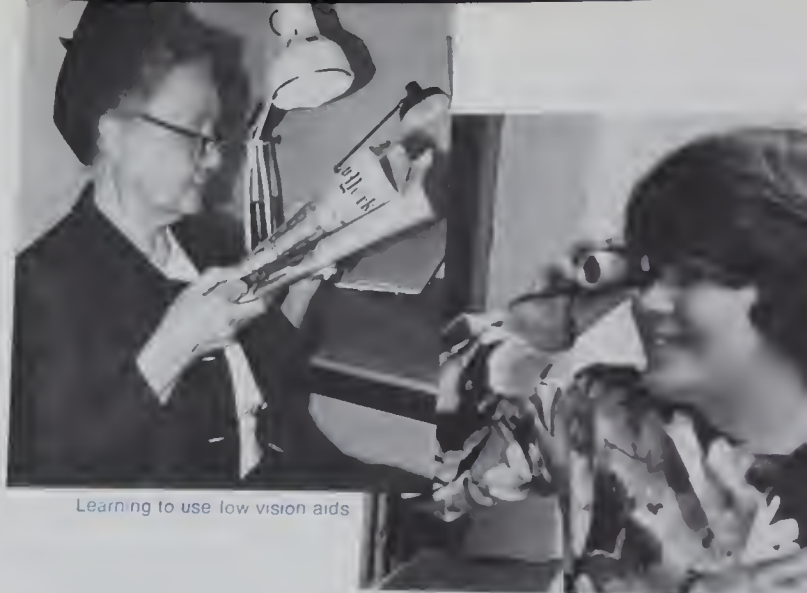
Leading cause of visual loss for these patients was macular degeneration—reflecting the age pattern, since two-thirds of the low vision patients were 60 years or older. In fact, 94 percent of this older group were over 70, with many in their 80's and 90's.

The other leading causes of their loss of vision were cataract, glaucoma, diabetes and retinitis pigmentosa.

Eighty-five percent of the patients were helped with aids or devices, ranging from the graduate music student who was fitted with a special telescopic lens which enabled her to read her music instead of having to depend on memory to the youngster who was able to use a closed circuit television for his school work. Much of the assistance was simple and undramatic, but tremendously important in terms of helping the individual carry on his or her daily activities. Like the woman who was able to continue her gardening hobby after being ready to give it up because she couldn't see well enough to do such things as nip off chrysanthemum buds. Or the man who wanted to read the Racing Form. Or the museum curator who needed to see the new acquisitions.

## Aids help 85 percent

Part of the success of the low vision effort is due to the intermeshing teamwork with other departments. Service doesn't end with prescribing an optical aid, or even with training in its use. The patient may need mobility training to get greater advantage from his assisted vision or social casework to help him accept the fact that his sight will never be what it once was. The entire agency



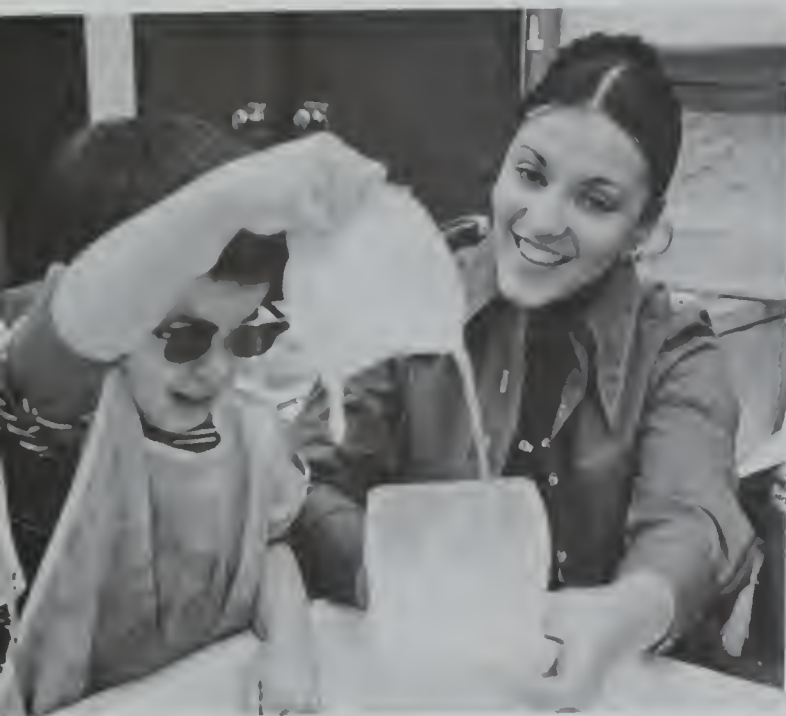
Learning to use low vision aids

is available for whatever support is needed.

In September of 1974, the Low Vision Service added two faculty members of the State University of New York College of Optometry to the staff. The educational effort of the Service continued at a high rate, with 60 professionals (ophthalmologists, optometrists, residents in both fields and low vision assistants and administrators) given instruction in low vision at the Manhattan Lighthouse. Outside lecture hours at hospitals, agencies or programs totalled 97. Additionally, a new low vision service was started in conjunction with Westchester Medical Center in Grasslands Hospital in White Plains.

## World's largest supplier

Other activities of Medical Services include medical counseling, audiology service, psychological services and optical aids. The Optical Aids Service retained its pre-eminent position as the Nation's largest supplier of low vision optical aids with sales of 5,033 items, a 20 percent increase over last year. These included not only direct sales to individuals on prescription, but individual sales to the professional community as well.



Getting an early start on self-help skills.

## rehabilitation

The core of The Lighthouse's broad program for the blind and visually impaired is the Rehabilitation-Educational Services, where the hard work is done of mastering the skills needed to survive without sight in a sighted world. A total of 1,087 individuals, spanning the decades from infancy to the eighties, enrolled at The Lighthouse this past year for training in the techniques of daily living, communication skills, orientation and mobility, vocational training, etc. Each one of these people had an individualized program mapped out to meet his or her specific needs.

For youngsters, there was the Child Development Center for Visually Impaired Children, where a team of medical and educational consultants assisted the staff in assessing the special needs of each child and working out a prescriptive education designed to meet those needs.

### Classes to polish skill

For school age children there was a special Saturday program designed to sharpen social and recreational skills—again aimed at training which will help youths function more effectively in their community environment. Further, there was a special summer program for young teens which brought students from public schools and schools for the blind to The Lighthouse for intensive training in socialization and self-help development.

For college-bound blind and visually impaired students, The Lighthouse worked with LaGuardia Community College and the State Rehabilitation Counseling Services to set up a six-week course for commuting freshmen. It was designed to provide a pre-college orientation experience that would enable blind students to compete on a more equitable basis with sighted peers.

For adults, there was the intensive rehabilitation program for those newly blinded by disease or accident. This provided the counseling designed to help adjust to a major loss as well as the training in skills needed both for simple living and for earning that living.

A knowledge of knitting  
will enrich leisure hours.



For some, the training enabled them to go back to the work they had been doing before losing their sight. For others, like Hobart Baker, it was the key to a new profession. Mr. Baker, a successful fashion photographer despite a lack of vision in one eye, lost his career with the loss of sight in his remaining eye. When he came to The Lighthouse, he quickly learned the basics of mobility, braille and cooking, and in the manual arts class revived his long forgotten hobby of puppetry. With the encouragement of his rehabilitation counselor, he concentrated on perfecting his skill in this area and modestly tested the commercial potential. An advertising agency, looking for something different, commissioned him to do a show for a trade fair. It was a success, leading to other commissions as well as evoking wide media attention. Now he's aiming at a puppet theater of his own, using his Greenwich Village workshop as the home base.

#### Special program for the elderly

To meet the needs of a portion of the geriatric population, The Lighthouse last year launched a six-week program emphasizing the homemaking and leisure time needs of clients rather than their vocational or employment goals. It was aimed at teaching skills that could be transferred to other settings and building up the client's self-confidence so he or she could take advantage of community facilities. The first four to finish the sessions immediately got involved in community activities and the program was made an integral part of the department.



Long cane aids mobility

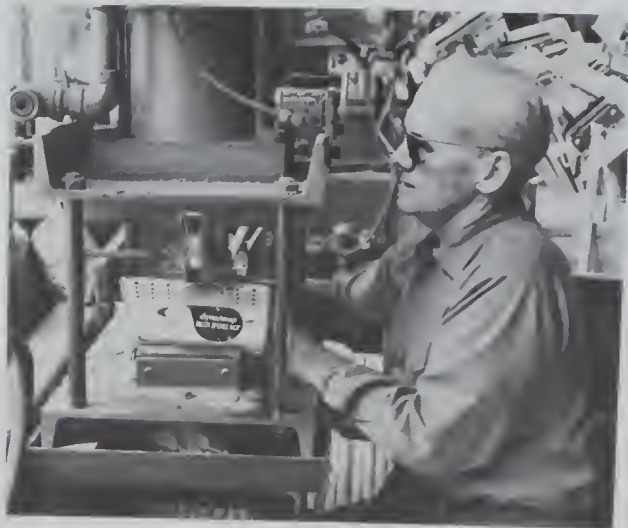


Puppeteer Hobart Baker  
manipulates his marionettes.



Heat-sealing  
plastic at  
Lighthouse  
Industries

Blind machine  
operator at  
Lighthouse  
Industries.



## job training

In terms of specific vocational training, The Lighthouse teaches transcription typing and newstand operation and has a placement office operating both in these and other areas. It also offers evaluation and training for industrial work to those interested in this type of employment. Here the agency has the tremendous resource of Lighthouse Industries, so that blind men and women can have a step-by-step program from evaluation through work activities and sheltered workshop to full production employment.

Last year a management survey of Lighthouse Industries resulted in a reorganization that effected both increased sales of blind-made products and added employment opportunities for blind men and women. The gross sales of \$7.2 million came close to covering the entire manufacturing and selling costs, meanwhile giving 109 blind men and women meaningful employment at a rate of pay that ranged up to \$5.59 hourly in the production shop.

### Teachers go to homes

For 195 men, women and children for whom training in the home and community was more useful, community rehabilitation teachers traveled to their homes to provide 2,507 teaching sessions, offering orientation and mobility, simple meal preparation, wardrobe management, etc.

Backing up these Rehabilitation-Educational Services were the Library, which has nearly 4,000 volumes in braille, large type and tape; the Reading Service, staffed by volunteers who read specialized texts to college students and employed blind men and women, and the Braille Press, which publishes a calendar, two magazines, textbooks for New York City public schools, plus some 30 pamphlets and books.



# recreation

A number of changes were made in the recreation area last year, beginning with the name, which was changed from Recreation and Camping Services to Recreation and Cultural Services. The Music School was incorporated within the new structure and the Manhattan and Queens Older Adult programs were consolidated and physically relocated in the new Queens Lighthouse.

A total of 668 different individuals participated in one or more of the many activities offered by this department. The Music School, a member of the National Guild of Community Music Schools, had an enrollment of 200 studying instruments, voice, theory and composition and presenting a number of musical programs, including the Lighthouse Singers Concert and Opera Workshop, an annual June event.

## Older adults meet in Queens

The consolidated Older Adult program at Queens offered a varied recreation program to 330 individuals, including such activities as arts and crafts, bowling, games and various field trips. In Manhattan, 82 courses were offered in an evening leisure education program which drew 191 individuals to the agency for classes in current events, foreign languages, ceramics, needlework, dance, drama and a host of other subjects. Fifty-four participated in the Staten Island program.

The Lighthouse Players staged their 52nd annual production, Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes," playing to capacity audiences for five performances in April. Over the years, this dramatic experience has meant different things to different people. For David Simmons, who played his first role last year, it "opened up new avenues of expression." Already a music major, studying composition at Mannes College, Mr. Simmons found acting a "totally new challenge, which helps you to expand your consciousness, forcing you to confront an immediate situation."

One of the most popular programs offered by Recreation and Cultural Services was the residential camping, which provided two-week camping vacations to 323 individuals at River Lighthouse in Cornwall-on-Hudson or Camp Lighthouse in Waretown, N.J.



Janie Toivonen and David Simmons rehearse for Lighthouse Players.



Older adults enjoy leathercraft



Student pianist in Music School

# in the community

Backing up this program of direct services aimed at helping blind people prepare themselves for life in their home communities is the Community Services Department, which targets in on the communities themselves. It coordinates and develops neighborhood resources and helps educate personnel from other agencies who are working with blind clients. One of its goals is to encourage neighborhood centers to provide services to their visually impaired residents.

To that end, a series of eight educational seminars was presented, drawing 642 students and professionals in the fields of social work, nursing, rehabilitation and recreation. Talks on blindness and services available at The Lighthouse were given to 16 different groups and the agency participated in six Health Fairs throughout the city. Consultations with community agencies included 33 group meetings and four conferences regarding individual clients, as well as countless telephone calls and correspondence.

## evaluation

Programs such as these offered by The Lighthouse are refined over the years by a constant process of evaluation which helps determine strengths and weaknesses. To speed that process, the recently established Office of Evaluative Studies offers a research arm which looks at the effects of the various services. Its initial research, focusing on the Child Development Center, showed, among other things, that the more services a child received, the higher his school rating was. The office has also launched a study of the intensive rehabilitation training program and is assisting the Rehabilitation-Educational Services Department in an analysis of the mobility and transcription typing programs.



Pre-School Vision Testing aims at early detection of amblyopia ("lazy eye")

## westchester

Westchester Lighthouse statistics were recorded separately during the year, although the total number of individuals served, 729, is included in the 5,838 total for the agency. In addition to offering the same direct services as the parent agency, The Westchester Lighthouse, as the only accredited agency serving the blind in Westchester County, also has additional responsibilities which are handled by other agencies in New York City. For example, it works with the County Health Department to provide Preschool Vision Screening aimed at detecting amblyopia, or "lazy eye." Last year, 2,583 children were screened, with 187 referred for followup. It handles information and referral to the tune of 1,000 calls annually for the Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc. and distributes Talking Book Machines in Westchester, providing service, follow through and maintenance. Last year 416 persons used this service.



Governor Wilson chats with, left to right, Executive Director Wesley D. Sprague, Board Member Judge William G. Giaccio and Mrs. Fred Mayer of the Queens Women's Auxiliary.



Ceramics is popular with older adults meeting in Queens.



Residents enjoy new surroundings.



## queens lighthouse

Fall of 1974 saw the long-awaited opening of the new Queens Lighthouse. The then Governor, Malcolm Wilson, dedicated the \$4.8 million structure at ceremonies which attracted civic, business and community leaders from the borough, as well as representatives from other social welfare and health agencies.

The new building enabled The Lighthouse to combine its men's and women's residences in one convenient location and to consolidate its older adult recreation program under one roof. The residence offered pleasant homelike accommodations to 50 blind men and women who were involved in Lighthouse programs.



# public education

During the year, The Lighthouse continued to tell the story of blind people, their problems and some of the solutions, to both professional and lay publics. In the professional area, besides the Low Vision training mentioned earlier, The Lighthouse provided field placement for graduate students in social work, rehabilitation, recreation, psychology and orientation and mobility from City University of New York, Hunter College, Bronx Community College, Columbia Teachers College, New York University, Pace University, Queens College, Boston College, Bank Street College, LaGuardia Community College, Lehman College and Marymount College.

Agency staff participated in national and regional meetings of such groups as the American Association of Workers for the Blind, National Industries for the Blind, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the National Council on Aging. They provided consultation to schools, hospitals, nursing homes and community agencies throughout the metropolitan area as well as to agencies for the blind in other parts of the country.

Education of the lay public has as its chief goal informing people about the capabilities of the blind and visually impaired and thus

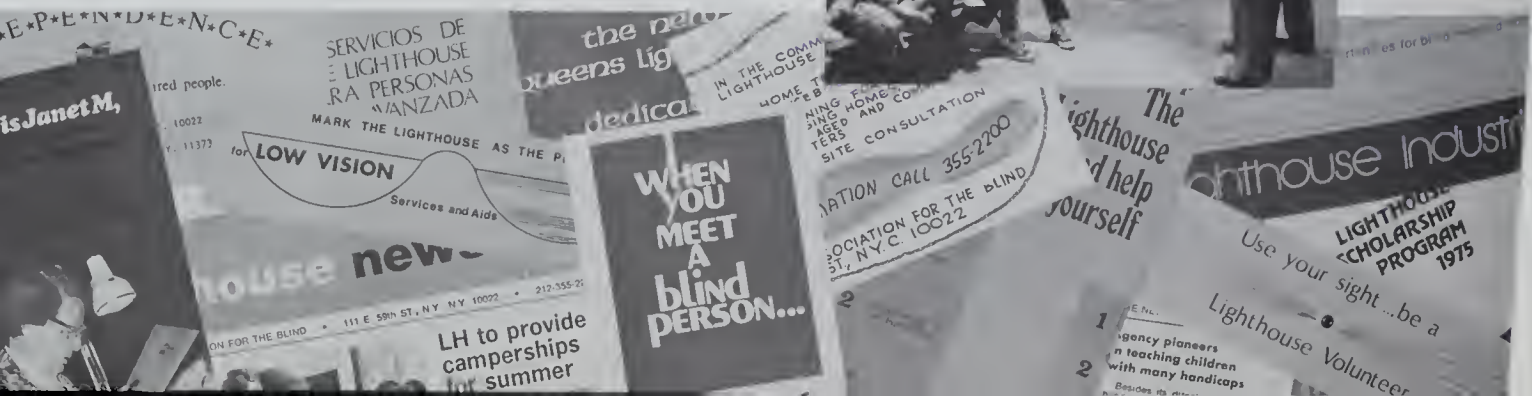


TV camera crew zeros in on Child Development Center

easing their integration into sighted society. This is an all-media effort, using lectures, films, slide shows, pamphlets and brochures as well as newspaper and magazine articles, radio and television shows. Twice-weekly programs for school children brought more than 3,200 youngsters to the agency to learn at first hand what blind people can do. Similar sessions were also held for several hundred adults. Both the electronic and print media were used consistently to inform the public about agency activities and to play up feature stories about achievements of blind men and women.



Public school children learn about blindness and overcoming hand caps.



# volunteers

The Lighthouse could not do its work without the many friends who augment the staff in providing services to blind and visually impaired New Yorkers. One thousand service volunteers last year gave more than 75,000 hours of their time in virtually every program area of The Lighthouse, in Manhattan, in Queens and in Westchester. The greatest amount of time was spent in reading to clients, but volunteers also assisted in other ways, such as guiding, helping with correspondence and shopping, driving, instructing leisure time classes, conducting programs for school children and aiding in clerical tasks.

Five hundred more volunteers were deeply involved in the essential task of raising money to support these services. They comprised the Women's Committee and the Men's Committee as well as the volunteers for special events.

The Women's Committee last year raised over \$300,000 for The Lighthouse, by a number of benefits and by means of a letter-writing campaign in which each member wrote friends about the agency urging their support. The benefits included the Treasure Ball, a popular annual event on the New York social scene, a theater benefit, and the increasingly successful POSH Sale of slightly pampered designer and celebrity items. Each year, these benefits, and those sponsored by the Men's Committee, such as the Sports World Dinner Dance which annually honors an outstanding sports figure, attract new friends for The Lighthouse.

Volunteer clerk in Craft Shop.



Volunteer helps record best seller.



Shoppers throng Lighthouse for designer bargains at POSH Sale.



Winslow M. Lovejoy, Jr. presents award to William 'Red' Holzman at Sports World Dinner Dance.



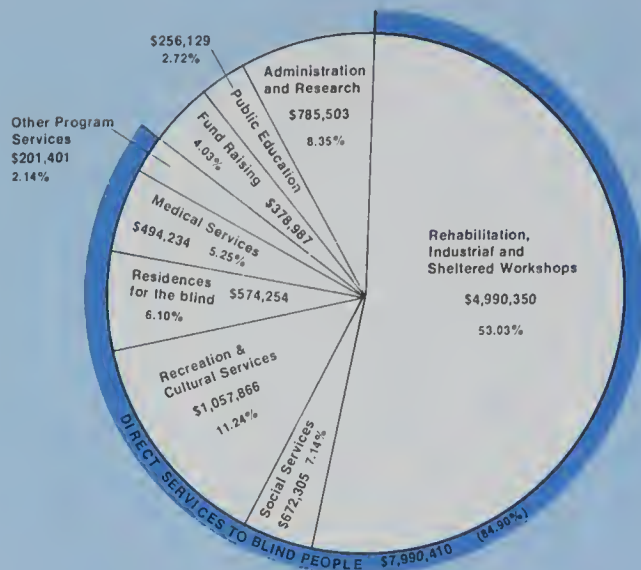
Mrs. Donald S. Stralem and Allan R. Johnson at Treasure Ball.



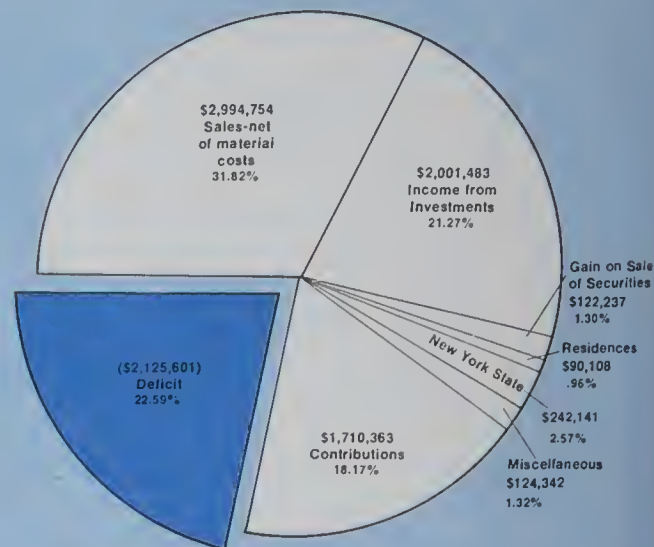
Western theme at 1975 Treasure Ball



## COST OF SERVICES—\$9,411,029



## SUPPORT (OTHER THAN LEGACIES)—\$7,285,428



### How you can help

The Lighthouse could not provide its broad program of services without the generous support of an interested and committed public. Many people choose to perpetuate their interest in The Lighthouse and their concern for the blind and visually impaired by means of legacies and bequests. Federal tax laws enable donors to make substantial gifts at minimal cost and it is possible to gain definite advantages in planning the disposal of an estate by means

of various types of deferred giving. Since these laws do change, it is recommended that an attorney and The Lighthouse be consulted.

The following form can be used to name The Lighthouse as a beneficiary:

"I give, devise and bequeath to The New York Association for the Blind (The Lighthouse) at 111 East 59th Street, New York, New York, incorporated under the law of the State of New York, the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_."

# ERNST & ERNST

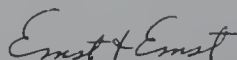
140 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

Board of Directors  
The New York Association for the Blind  
New York, N. Y.

We have examined the balance sheets of The New York Association for the Blind as of June 30, 1975, and the related statements of costs, support and revenue and changes in fund balances and of functional costs for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. It was not practicable for us to confirm by direct communication contributions received from the general public, but we tested recorded contributions with file copies of receipts issued to such contributors.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of The New York Association for the Blind at June 30, 1975, and the results of its operations and changes in its fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ernst & Ernst". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the date and location of the report.

New York, N. Y.  
September 15, 1975

# THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

## BALANCE SHEETS

June 30, 1975 With Comparative Amounts for 1974

	1975	1974		1975	1974
<b>CURRENT FUNDS</b>					
<b>Unrestricted</b>					
Cash	\$ 220,254	\$ 162,099	Accounts payable for materials and expenses	\$ 744,394	\$ 1,071,943
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts (\$40,000 and \$50,000)	1,264,478	1,315,058	Salaries, wages and commissions	109,155	111,452
Inventories—Note B	1,260,357	1,504,375	Deposits of affiliated clubs, etc.	23,311	23,083
Accrued interest and dividends—Note A	352,829	298,300	Due to unrestricted funds	146,857	201,287
Prepaid insurance and other expenses	108,445	86,031		1,023,717	1,408,265
	3,206,363	3,365,863			
Designated by Board of Directors			Fund balances:		
Cash	4,262	39,679	Designated by Board of Directors for:		
Due from sale of securities	781,182		Long-term investments	26,537,770	26,226,815
Investments in United States Government and other marketable securities, at cost (approximate quoted market \$27,501,000 and \$26,894,000)	25,695,055	26,515,743	Building under construction		381,545
Mortgages and sundry	57,271	52,938	Undesignated (including Lighthouse Industries \$1,969,173 and \$1,911,587)	2,182,646	1,957,598
	26,537,770	26,608,360			
Total	\$29,744,133	\$29,974,223	Total fund balances	28,720,416	28,565,958
			Total	\$29,744,133	\$29,974,223
<b>Restricted—Special Purpose</b>					
Accrued interest and dividends—Note A	\$ 4,683	\$ 8,200	Fund balance	\$ 151,540	\$ 209,487
Due from unrestricted funds	146,857	201,287			
Total	\$ 151,540	\$ 209,487	Total	\$ 151,540	\$ 209,487
<b>PLANT FUNDS—Note A</b>					
Cash	\$ 10,361	\$ 3,604	Accounts payable	\$ 10,361	
Land	667,046	667,046			
Buildings	11,651,366	7,018,745	Fund balances:		
Equipment and furniture and fixtures	1,313,749	1,120,218	Expended	9,720,337	\$ 9,682,847
Construction in progress		4,366,383	Unexpended—restricted		3,604
	13,642,522	13,175,996			
Less allowance for depreciation	3,911,824	3,489,545	Total fund balances	9,720,337	9,686,451
Total	\$ 9,730,698	\$ 9,686,451	Total	\$ 9,730,698	\$ 9,686,451
<b>ENDOWMENT FUNDS</b>					
Cash	\$ 445	\$ 565	Fund balance:		
Investments in United States Government and other marketable securities, at cost (approximate quoted market \$9,437,000 and \$9,090,000)	9,310,003	9,101,778	Principal completely restricted:		
			Income not available	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
			Income available for general activities	8,389,311	8,189,311
			Income restricted as to purpose	474,114	467,507
				8,873,424	8,666,818
			Principal restricted as to purpose	437,016	435,518
			Trust funds not administered by Association (at nominal amounts)	8	7
Total	\$ 9,310,448	\$ 9,102,343	Total	\$ 9,310,448	\$ 9,102,343

See notes to financial statements.



# THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

## STATEMENT OF COSTS, SUPPORT, AND REVENUE AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Year ended June 30, 1975 with Comparative totals for 1974

	Current Funds							
	Unrestricted				Restricted			
	Designated by Board of Directors							
	Undesignated	New Construction	Long-Term Investment	Total	Special Purpose	Plant Funds	Endowment Funds	Combined Totals
								1975 1974
<b>Costs incurred:</b>								
Program services to the blind:								
Rehabilitation								
Social services	\$ 1,685,596			\$ 1,685,596	\$ 21,979	\$ 72,436		\$ 1,780,011 \$ 1,683,264
Recreation and cultural activities	588,047			588,047	76,490	7,768		672,305 511,914
Craftshop and sheltered workshops	938,102			938,102	17,663	102,101		1,057,866 696,701
Residences for the blind	264,800			264,800		4,302		269,102 308,651
Medical services	456,197			456,197		118,057		574,254 253,520
Other programs	473,018			473,018		21,216		494,234 356,453
Lighthouse Industries—Note E	190,870			190,870		10,531		201,401 546,076
Salaries and other payroll costs	2,364,177			2,364,177				2,364,177 2,125,224
Other expenses	482,209			482,209		94,851		577,060 467,613
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,443,016</b>			<b>7,443,016</b>	<b>116,132</b>	<b>431,262</b>		<b>7,990,410 6,949,416</b>
Research					23,868			23,868 14,592
Supporting services:								
Fund raising	363,932			363,932		15,055		
Public education	250,356			250,356		5,773		378,987 374,563
Administrative and general	694,775		\$ 49,223	743,998		17,637		256,129 199,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,309,063</b>		<b>49,223</b>	<b>1,358,286</b>		<b>38,465</b>		<b>761,635 661,625</b>
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>8,752,079</b>		<b>49,223</b>	<b>8,801,302</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>469,727</b>		<b>1,396,751 1,235,277</b>
<b>Support received:</b>								
Contributions								
General public	790,828			790,828	63,591	3,554		857,973 988,295
Special benefit events, net—Note C	192,509			192,509				192,509 219,439
Greater New York Fund	164,048			164,048				164,048 180,263
Trusts and estates	489,998			489,998	5,835			495,833 456,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637,383</b>			<b>1,637,383</b>	<b>69,426</b>	<b>3,554</b>		<b>1,710,363 1,844,112</b>
Other sources:								
Lighthouse Industries net sales and other income of \$7,227,942 in 1975 and \$5,886,321 in 1974, less cost of materials sold—Notes A and E	2,938,798			2,938,798				2,938,798 2,395,018
New York State	242,141			242,141				242,141 285,201
Craftshop and sheltered workshops net sales of \$70,649 and \$110,401 less cost of materials sold	55,956			55,956				55,956 72,584
Board and lodging—residences	90,108			90,108				90,108 94,660
Investment income, less custodian fees of \$42,230 and \$43,705	1,978,905			1,978,905	22,578			2,001,483 1,942,210
Net gain on sale of securities		91,336		91,336			\$ 30,901	122,237 418,833
Miscellaneous	120,868			120,868	3,474			124,342 68,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,426,776</b>		<b>91,336</b>	<b>5,518,112</b>	<b>26,052</b>		<b>30,901</b>	<b>5,575,065 5,177,098</b>
<b>Total support other than legacies</b>	<b>7,064,159</b>		<b>91,336</b>	<b>7,155,495</b>	<b>95,478</b>	<b>3,554</b>		<b>7,285,428 7,021,210</b>
Excess (deficiency) of support other than legacies over costs	( 1,687,920)			( 1,645,807)	( 44,522)	( 466,173)		( 30,901 ( 1,178,075)
Legacies			2,286,899	2,286,899				2,464,103 6,587,353
<b>Excess (deficiency) of support over costs</b>	<b>( 1,687,920)</b>		<b>2,329,012</b>	<b>641,092</b>	<b>( 44,522)</b>	<b>( 466,173)</b>	<b>208,105</b>	<b>338,502 5,409,278</b>
Other changes in fund balances:								
Transfers of property and equipment acquisitions to Plant Funds	( 65,626)	(\$429,271)		( 494,897)	( 5,162)	500,059		
Transfers for operations	2,023,887		( 2,023,887)					
Other transfers (net)	( 45,293)	47,726	5,830	8,263	( 8,263)			
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,957,598	381,545	26,226,815	28,565,958	209,487	9,686,451	9,102,343	47,564,239 42,154,961
Fund balances, end of year	\$2,182,646	\$ —	\$26,537,770	\$28,720,416	\$151,540	\$9,720,337	\$9,310,448	\$47,902,741 \$47,564,239

See notes to financial statements.

# THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

## STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL COSTS

Year Ended June 30, 1975 with Comparative Totals for 1974

	Program Services to the Blind					
	Rehabilitation	Social Services	Recreation & Cultural Activities	Sheltered Workshops	Residences for the Blind	Medical Services
Salaries (including blind \$1,191,270 and \$1,101,997)	\$1,141,482	\$473,549	\$ 556,293	\$160,900	\$260,574	\$240,651
Occupational payments				39,189		
Employee insurance	32,176	13,346	14,321	4,535	7,330	6,782
Payroll taxes	77,344	32,083	37,029	10,910	17,617	16,288
Retirement plan	116,894	48,493	52,033	16,476	26,631	24,643
Supplemental retirement payments	11,992	2,780	4,189	2,968	2,549	1,905
Termination pay	2,126		5,796		5,856	
Workmen's compensation and disability insurance	12,071	5,257	6,545	1,784	2,885	2,674
Commissions						
Cleaning and janitor services	61,214	5,992	32,048	4,275	634	15,994
Convention, professional meetings and travel expenses	1,601	856	1,051	23		20,778
Dues and subscriptions	440	822	807	10	13	289
Equipment rentals and service contracts	21,614	16,030	10,850	905	8,413	7,052
Food and refreshments	13,605	148	34,326	2,715	29,028	48
Grants	1,309	3,028	232		339	
Insurance	6,093	645	4,360	267	7,314	1,399
Light, heat and power	68,397	7,161	51,092	4,759	65,834	18,060
Postage and shipping charges	958	626	1,418	15	66	425
Printing, photographs, etc.	1,700	340	961	52		6,100
Professional services	8,621	190	9,199	107	54	88,192
Promotion, etc.	378	625	5,682	9,000	2,703	41
Rent and occupancy costs				1,266	4,397	6,450
Repairs and maintenance	18,573	2,178	19,228			
Stationery, supplies and minor equipment	32,081	7,731	26,398	1,126	8,600	7,990
Sundry—net	8,699	3,860	10,485	642	6,043	5,327
Telephone and telegraph	18,861	21,212	12,542	202	1,215	1,854
Transportation	31,531	17,435	58,236	2,674	102	86
Tuition and scholarships	17,215	150	644			
Total costs before depreciation	1,707,575	664,537	955,765	264,800	456,197	473,018
Depreciation of buildings and equipment—Note A	72,436	7,768	102,101	4,302	118,057	21,216
Total costs	\$1,780,011	\$672,305	\$1,057,866	\$269,102	\$574,254	\$494,234

See notes to financial statements.

Supporting Services									
Other Programs	Lighthouse Industries	Total	Research	Fund Raising	Public Education	Administrative and General	Total	Combined Totals	
								1975	1974
126,780	\$1,468,720	\$4,428,929	\$ 1,409	\$165,866	\$127,103	\$435,266	\$ 728,235	\$5,158,573	\$4,778,927
		39,189						39,189	35,192
3,572	58,092	140,154		4,669	3,580	12,261	20,510	160,664	161,812
8,583	98,168	298,022		11,228	8,613	29,566	49,407	347,429	301,135
12,981	124,543	422,694		16,977	13,014	44,558	74,549	497,243	321,327
2,590	38,660	67,633		1,643	833	6,962	9,438	77,071	68,514
372		14,150		2,766	653	3,777	7,196	21,346	22,530
1,406	23,598	56,820		1,841	1,410	4,841	8,092	64,912	61,710
	552,396	552,396							
9,494	3,865	133,506		9,040	6,574	13,051	28,665	552,396	455,374
829	12,427	37,565		594	513	2,136	3,243	162,171	149,100
68	915	3,364	1	333	547	3,849	4,729	40,808	27,807
2,036	13,111	78,011		27,167	7,361	15,317	49,845	8,094	7,840
								127,856	75,297
1,707		81,577		773	216	493	1,482	83,059	96,020
		4,908						4,908	
602	13,351	34,031		761	465	2,628	3,854	37,885	28,039
10,870	116,690	342,863		10,351	7,405	14,520	32,276	375,139	176,720
258	151,595	155,361	74	27,588	11,270	2,255	41,113	195,548	158,065
293		9,446	81	17,225	38,379		55,604	65,131	40,136
248	23,050	129,661	22,117	299	192	120,553	121,044	272,822	211,059
	22,488	22,488		23,566	5,341		28,907	51,395	35,511
180		18,609		2,646	777		3,423	22,032	125,620
2,504	67,256	121,852		2,382	1,800	4,404	8,586	130,438	104,258
2,193	24,987	111,116	43	28,730	9,959	10,489	49,178	160,337	166,117
1,035	11,419	47,510		1,745	638	10,085	12,468	59,978	80,811
1,687	20,750	78,323		5,712	3,115	6,104	14,931	93,254	85,901
602		110,666	143	30	362	883	1,275	117,084	101,838
	295	18,304			236		236	18,540	14,894
190,870	2,846,386	7,559,148	23,868	363,932	250,356	743,998	1,358,286	8,941,302	7,907,755
10,531	94,851	431,262		15,055	5,773	17,637	38,465	469,727	291,530
\$201,401	\$2,941,237	\$7,990,410	\$23,868	\$378,987	\$256,129	\$761,635	\$1,396,751	\$9,411,029	\$8,199,285

# THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1975

### NOTE A—Significant Accounting Policies

The Association's accounting policies and financial statement presentation are generally in accordance with the Industry Audit Guide, published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, entitled "Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations". The significant accounting policies of the Association are as follows:

The accounts of Lighthouse Industries are maintained on a 52-53 week fiscal accounting period. The financial statements include the accounts of Lighthouse Industries and the results of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 28, 1975 (June 29, 1974 in 1974).

Property and equipment are carried on the basis of cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated service lives.

Dividends and interest are reflected in income when earned.

Donated marketable securities, materials, properties and equipment are reflected as contributions at their estimated fair value on date of receipt. No amounts have been reflected in the accompanying financial statements for donated services inasmuch as no objective basis is available to measure the value of such services.

Finished products are stated at selling prices less a deduction for estimated expenses of distribution, which is not in excess of cost. Materials and supplies are stated at average cost.

Amounts for 1974 are included for comparative purposes only.

### NOTE B—Inventories

The amounts for inventories comprised:

	June 30	
	1975	1974
Finished products	\$ 562,557	\$ 619,634
Materials and supplies	697,800	884,741
	<u>\$1,260,357</u>	<u>\$1,504,375</u>

### NOTE C—Special Benefit Events

The Association sponsors various fund raising events to support its activities and to educate the public about blindness. The following is a summary, by location, of events held during the years ended June 30, 1975 and 1974:

	Gross Receipts		Expenditures		Net Proceeds	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
Manhattan	\$198,656	\$238,807	\$50,208	\$65,338	\$148,448	\$173,469
Queens	29,426	46,597	9,804	21,519	19,622	25,078
Westchester	32,805	31,717	8,366	10,825	24,439	20,892
	<u>\$260,887</u>	<u>\$317,121</u>	<u>\$68,378</u>	<u>\$97,682</u>	<u>\$192,509</u>	<u>\$219,439</u>

### NOTE D—Retirement Plan

The Association has a non-contributory retirement plan covering eligible employees. Pension expense related to the plan was approximately \$497,000 and \$321,000 for 1975 and 1974, respectively. The Association's policy is to fund pension cost accrued.

Effective February 1, 1970, the Association approved supplemental pension payments to 61 employees who had retired prior to the effective date of the amended plan. On June 27, 1974 the Association approved increases in the supplemental pension payments and in the number of retired employees receiving such payments to approximately 90. The Association has not funded this obligation. The amount of such supplemental payments charged to operations was approximately \$77,000 for 1975 and \$69,000 for 1974.

The Association and its actuaries are studying the revision of certain provisions of its retirement plan and supplemental pension payments. No action will be taken until the effect of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 upon the retirement plan is determined.

### NOTE E—Condensed comparative financial information of Lighthouse Industries follows:

	June 28, 1975	June 29, 1974
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 144,593	\$ 89,260
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$40,000 and \$50,000	1,121,917	1,195,674
Inventories—Note A	1,224,752	1,498,867
Prepaid expenses	50,097	40,742
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<u>2,541,359</u>	<u>2,824,543</u>
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b> —at cost (\$1,975,098 and \$1,978,256) less allowance for depreciation—Note A	1,229,120	1,289,145
	<u>\$3,770,479</u>	<u>\$4,113,688</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> —accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 572,186	\$ 912,956
<b>FUND BALANCES</b> —including Plant Fund of \$1,229,120 and \$1,289,145	3,198,293	3,200,732
	<u>\$3,770,479</u>	<u>\$4,113,688</u>
	<b>52 Weeks Ended</b>	
	June 28, 1975	June 29, 1974
Net sales	\$7,238,152	\$5,867,829
Cost of products sold and general expenses	8,331,690	5,318,457
Selling expenses	906,462	549,372
	898,691	765,683
Other income less other deductions	7,771	(216,311)
	(10,210)	18,492
<b>Net loss</b>	<u>(\$ 2,439)</u>	<u>(\$ 197,819)</u>

## Major Contributors\* for the Year Ended June 30, 1975

The Achelis Foundation  
 The Allon Foundation  
 Allied Maintenance Corp.  
 Ambassador Florists  
 American Bridge (Div. U.S. Steel Corp.)  
 Arc Electric Construction Co., Inc.  
 Elizabeth Arden, Inc.  
 Arkwright Mfg., Inc.  
 Mrs. William Armour  
 Atlantic and Great Lakes Steamship Corp.  
 Mrs. W. B. Atwood  
 Avon Products, Inc.  
 Mrs. George F. Baker  
 Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.  
 George F. Baker Trust  
 Barker Welfare Foundation  
 Theodore H. Barth Foundation  
 Beaupre Charitable Trust  
 Beinecke Foundation  
 Bergdorf Goodman  
 The Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation  
 Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham  
 Marco P. Bisceglia Inc.  
 Bloomingdale's  
 Mrs. Bertram F. Bonnei  
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick  
 Bradford Trust Co.  
 Bradley Cleaning Contractors, Inc.  
 Mrs. Marlon D. Brener  
 Brooks Brothers  
 Mrs. John F. C. Bryce  
 Jeremiah Burns, Inc. and William Scully, Inc.  
 C.I.T. Foundation  
 The Carter Fund  
 The Celanese Corporation  
 Mrs. E. Gerry Chadwick  
 Chanel, Inc.  
 Chemical Bank  
 Marie Heye Clemens Fund, Inc.  
 County Electric Co., Inc.  
 Courter and Co., Inc.  
 Cross Ridge Foundation, Inc.  
 Mrs. Howard S. Cullman  
 Charles A. Dana Foundation, Inc.  
 Mrs. Pierre David-Weill  
 Mr. Edward S. Davis, Jr.  
 Marie G. Dennett Foundation  
 Mrs. Magruder Dent  
 Mrs. Walter B. Devereux  
 Mrs. Charles Dewey, Jr.  
 Mrs. William C. Dickerman  
 Miss Natalie M. Dodd  
 Dry Dock Savings Bank  
 Mr. Oscar Dystel  
 Caleb C. and Julia W. Dula Educational and Charitable Foundation

Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard  
 Mr. Edgar W. B. Fairchild  
 Leslie Fay, Inc.  
 Mrs. George H. Fearons, Jr.  
 Feldman Brothers, Inc.  
 Fiat U.S. Representative, Inc.  
 Fischbach and Moore Inc.  
 Fried Foundation  
 Mr. Arthur L. Friedman  
 Lily Palmer Fry Memorial Trust  
 George A. Fuller Co.  
 Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel  
 Mrs. Charles M. Goetz  
 The Samuel M. and Rae S. Goldsmith Foundation  
 Edward A. Goodman Foundation, Inc.  
 Grace Foundation, Inc.  
 Mrs. William R. Grace  
 Grand Iron Works Inc.  
 Grieco Brothers, Inc.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Grinfeld  
 Stella and Charles Guttman Foundation  
 Evelyn A. Jaffe Hall Charitable Trust  
 D. W. Hallberg Co.  
 Marie Josephine Hartford Foundation  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Harth  
 The Havens Relief Fund Society  
 Mrs. Joseph H. Hazen  
 The Hearst Foundation  
 The Heckscher Foundation for Children  
 Catherine Z. Hettinger  
 Hettinger Foundation  
 Heydt Contracting Corp.  
 Mary J. Hutchins Foundation, Inc.  
 Lillia Babbitt Hyde Foundation  
 I.B.M.  
 Ingram and Greene Inc.  
 Mrs. Kenneth A. Ives  
 Izod, Ltd.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Allan R. Johnson  
 W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.  
 Mrs. John G. Jones  
 Joseph E. Kalb  
 Anne Klein and Company  
 Kerby Saunders, Inc.  
 F. M. Kirby Foundation  
 Jack Kleinodor Foundation  
 Kleinodor Corp.  
 Joseph and Esther Klingenstein Fund Inc.  
 Mrs. Donald S. Klopfer  
 Fanny and Svante Knistrom Foundation  
 Mrs. Alexander H. Kridel  
 Mrs. Samuel Kronsby  
 The Florence Latz Charitable Trust  
 Estee Lauder, Inc.  
 Thayer Lindsley Trust  
 Lions Club of Corona

Lord Electric Co., Inc.  
 Lord & Taylor  
 Theodore Luce Fund  
 Mrs. Cedric A. Major  
 Mrs. Hayward F. Manice  
 Mr. and Mrs. Townsend B. Martin  
 Mr. and Mrs. Chester F. McSpadden  
 J. Harry McNally Mason Corp.  
 Bocko Mayo and Anna Mayo Foundation, Inc.  
 Memlon Fund, Inc.  
 Metromedia, Inc.  
 Mr. Charles G. Meyer  
 The Dunlevy Milbank Foundation  
 Mrs. Samuel Milbank  
 Thomas A. Mille  
 Mrs. Gilbert Miller  
 Monarch Metal Fabricators, Inc.  
 Monet, Inc.  
 Edward S. Moore Foundation, Inc.  
 William T. Morris Foundation, Inc.  
 The N.L. Industries Foundation, Inc.  
 Newmont Foundation  
 Newmont Mining Corp.  
 New York City Housing Authority  
 New York Roofing Co.  
 Henry Nias Foundation, Inc.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nichols, Jr.  
 John M. Olin  
 Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas  
 Mrs. David C. Patterson  
 Joseph Patterson Charitable Foundation  
 Mrs. Charles S. Payson  
 Miss Clara S. Peck  
 Pellon Corp.  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pershing  
 Mr. and Mrs. Morris Pierot  
 Port Morris Tile and Terrazzo Corp.  
 Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr.  
 Honorable Simon H. Rifkind  
 Edward and Ellen Roche Relief Fund  
 Rockefeller Center, Inc.  
 Billy Rose Foundation, Inc.  
 Helena Rubinstein Foundation, Inc.  
 Mrs. Frederick G. Rudge  
 Rudin Management Co., Inc.  
 P. B. and A. W. Ruffin Foundation, Inc.  
 Saks Fifth Avenue  
 Sam Salz Foundation  
 Mrs. Bernhard K. Schaefer  
 Schenley Industries  
 Leo G. and Margaret B. Shaw Foundation  
 Shelter Rock Foundation  
 Mrs. William C. Speers  
 Jules and Doris Stein Foundation  
 Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Stone  
 Mr. & Mrs. Donald S. Stralem  
 Mrs. Diego Suarez

Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger  
Solon E. Summorfield Foundation  
Syska and Hennessy Inc.  
James Talcott Inc.  
The Tebil Foundation, Inc.  
Texaco Inc.  
Triangle Sheet Metal Works, Inc.  
Trifari, Krussman and Fishel, Inc.  
Turenne Fashions, Inc.  
Turnkey Construction Corp.  
United Parcel Service  
R. T. Vanderbilt Trust

The Vanneck-Bailey Foundation  
Vosmac Construction Corp.  
Wachtel, Duklauer and Fein  
Lila Acheson Wallace Fund  
Wallach's, Inc.  
John Carl Warnecke and Associates  
The John Jay and Eliza Jane Watson  
Foundation  
Mark and Edith C. Weitzenhoffer Foundation  
Mrs. Sidney E. Werner  
Westinghouse Electric Corp.  
The Wilmot Wheeler Foundation, Inc.

Williams-Adler Foundation  
Vianda Playter Williams Foundation  
Mrs. Orme Wilson  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop  
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Lucille deLuzé Foley  
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Leo Neumann  
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Miriam R. Nowak  
Frances J. O'Connor  
Viola Peitzer  
Amelie P. Pinard  
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Florence Albio Ripley  
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Ethel A. Rollinson  
Isaac Roth  
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Mary Elizabeth Rowley  
Charles Schulte  
Mary M. Shanahan  
Arthur Singer  
Alma M. Slade  
Minnie Snyder  
Alva T. Stephen  
Milton Stern  
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Helen M. Talbot  
May L. Thrall  
Theodora Tieman  
John C. Torpy, Jr.  
Helen M. Turner  
George S. Walden  
Margaret Walsh Walters  
Carrie P. Weiss  
Florence J. Wieners  
Mary E. Wild  
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Florence Williams  
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*\*For purposes of this report major legacies are \$500 or more*



# THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Incorporated 1906 under the patronage of the President of the United States

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**the new york association for the blind**

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new york, n.y. 10022  
(212) 355-2200

Wesley D. Sprague, Executive Director